A Comment of the same of the s

We have recently opened a new Publication Office for the Sun (designed as its ultimate and per-manent centre) as No. 228 Broadway, under the American Museum :—a point which has been justify ned "the eye of New York"-being at the juncion of its two grand thoroughfares, and of every road and Oznibus Line in the city, with but a few minor exceptions. To reach the new Sus Office herefore, from any part of the city or its environs. it is only necessary to ball the nearest stage or car, and be set down at the door. It is evident that there Is only one such place of business in New York.

The old stand of the Sun, corner of Fulton and

Massau, will of course not be given up, at least for me time to come. Business will therefore continue to be done at both effices. An advantageous proposal however, for any oth er purpose than a daily paper) for the lease of most

the valuable premises on the old corner, would be not disregarded even new. A VALUABLE DESK ROOM—probably the most valuable in the city, for many purposes can be afforded to a satisfactory occupant, in our Broadway

Public Entertainments this Econing .- See advertisement of Rev Dr. Cample's Lecture on Euro-

Peep aff-1 s. Europe and the United States.

WE are not the most hapless people on the face of the earth, though some believe that we are in a state of revolution. Our accessionists have done all in their power to create a great hubbub, and to attract to their foolish movements the atten ion of the whole world. But intelligent men, who have studied hum in nature, the laws which govern cognate communities, and can judge of the motives of ambitious demagogues and summer day revolutionists, attach comparatively little importance to the movements of the swincling, gambling,

and morally debauched politicians who are en-

deavoring to construct, on this continent, a

There is not a statesman in Europe gives a tenth, or the one-hundretn part of his serious thoughts to our domestic troubles that he gives to the Italian and other related questions. The bembardment of Gasta, the electiens in the new kingdom of Italy, the designs of the French Emperor, and the probable movement of the Garibaldians in the spring, to liberate Venice from Austrian rule, are now the chief subjects of consideration in the European Cabinets. The American improglio they regard with comparative indifference. We are so far removed from them, and are so little connected with their political and diplomatic games, that they are content to leave us alone in the settlement of our peculiar difficulties. They know that our relations with Europeand all the relations we can ever have with itare those of trade, and that under any circum-

The idea of conquest or colonization, as a means to political power in the North American continent, has been abandoned by the European governments. All they look for now, on this side the Atlantic, are peaceful trade advantages. Their trade interests they must be disposed to protect, but they will never incur the losses and perils of war for the purpose of winning the friendship of one class of producers, especially when they are aware that those reducers are under a greater necessity to sel

their products than they are to buy them. Speaking in a political sense; what interes can England, France, or the manufacturing cities in Germany, have in the attempt of the cotten states to establish a separate political organization? Not a particle. But looking at the matter from a commercial point of view, it is the interest of every European nation, and of all commercial nations, to have but one government to deal with on this continent. It would greatly promote the interests of comnerce, if the continent were under one stable and efficient government, and this truth every

intelligent trader in Europe fully appreciates. The time for successful revolutions, based on personal ambitions and sectional animosities. has passed away. The great enterprising people who inhabit this country cannot maintain divided interests. They must be one nation, having a common government.

The Plot to Seize Washington City. WE publish today the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to inquire as to the existence of a conspiracy to prevent the counting and announcement of the vote of the States, electing ARRAHAM LINCOLN President of the United States, for four years from the 4th of March next, and to prevent his inauguration by seizing the National Capital.

Though the Committee report that they failed to obtain positive evidence of the exist erce of an organized secret conspiracy, they obtained evidence enough to convince them that the project of seizing the Federal Capital was entertained and discussed by parties hostile to the Union. Had the way of the conspirators been surrounded with fewer difficul ties, they would, probably, have attempted to carry out their plans. But it appears that the plot to seize Washington was made dependen on the secession of Maryland and Virginia from the Union, and also upon the neglect of the Administration to provide for its defence.

Contrary to the hopes of the plotters, neither Maryland nor Virginia rushed into the disunion maelstrem, and by a change in the Cabinet and the prudent measures taken by Secretary HOLT and General Scorr, with the President's sanction, the scheme of the disunionists was completely exploded. Equal decision at an earlier period would have destrayed the whole disunion movement.

Another Government Swindle.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, fermerly Postmaster of this city, cheated the Government out of near-17 \$200.000. The suit against his bondsmen, to recover the amount of their securities, has resulted in a verdict directly implicating the Government in a guilty knowledge of his being a defaulter at the time of his re-appointment. The verdict, though it does not finally settle all the legal points involved in the case, is conclusive as to the connivance of the Post Office Department with a fraud which was concealed for political or other purposes.

Court Martial of Capt. Walke, of the United

Today, Capt. WALKE, of the United States Navy, will be arraigned before a paval general court martial, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He is charged with bringing the United States storeshi, Supply to this port when his orders were to proceed to the rendezvous of the home squadron with prorisions. The facts of the case are as follows :- Tue Supply had been dispatched to Vera Cruz with stores for the fleet, but before she had distributed them, orders were received directing her to return to Florids, and supply the needful to the garrison at the Warrington Yard, which was supposed to be on short commons, or at least not to be too well provided fer. This turned out not to have been the ase. There was nothing wanted at the yard. Furt pavel pariance, "all the slops that could be spared" se there. Capt, WALKE, Immediately supplied the fort, and not having any superflueus wender on hoard, he was debating what was best that may satisfies, either of essential principle or of the first of U.S. marines, and saliors, seemed the statement of this red. to do, when the seizure of the Navy Yard, and the

to justify him in affording all means in his power to succor the friendless. He accordingly took them on board, and not having had an opportunity to take in any provisions, concluded that it would be something of a wild goose chase to go back to Vera Cruz, with men whose services might be required elsewhere. These are the circumstan narrated on the defendants side. Lieut. BARBOT will also be tried by the Court on a very differen charge. Commodore Statuouan is President, and Paymenter Calhoun Judge Advocate.

The Crisis Facts and Rumors.

Letters from the South give assurances that there is a bull in the secession excitement, and that the hepes of an amicable adjustment are acquiring strength. It is believed that the officers elected by the M otgomery Congress are, in heart, in favor o restoring matters to their old condition. Tee C mmittee of the Peace Conference has de

skied to report the resolutions of Mr. Gurnage. The Guingin resolutions provide that all the ter-tory of the United States shall be divided by he from east to west on the para min . north lablude; and in all territo test line involuntary resvitude, except the territorial government; and nether Congret-ny the territorial government shall have powed to binder or prevent emigrants to said territory from taking with them pers and held to labor or mi-vilintary servitode, according to the laws are mages of the state from which such persons may be taken, nor to impair the right masking out omen it also provides that states formed for a fewer-ritory, either North or South of the proposed line stall be admitted into the Unioned as consider. admitted into the Union on an equiing with the original states, with or untary servitude or labor, as their co-provide. Also, that Congress shall The African slave trade is forever prohibited and the practical slave trade is forever prohibited and the practical of the construction is not to be construed to prevent any of the states from the enforcement of the Fagitive Slave law.

men bers of the Peace Congress, leave but little dould of there being a majority of the people Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri for the Union as it is, in preference to secession, prosort of close corporation, pre-slavery regime, in vided, so they say, there is no coercion attempt

which they shall cajog all the power and all the Intelligence from Charleston states that there is great distress among the working classes, who beside suffering for want of employment, are conpelled to do military duty and be withdrawn for their families. Insubordination and other causes have led to the declaration of martial law on Sulli van's Island.

It is asked on all hands what became of the \$5,000 000 or \$6,000,000 obtained on Mr. FLOYD'S sceptances. Nobody believes Mr. Rusanii. had but a comparatively small part of it. It is freely talked of in Washington that a large portion has gone to carry out the southern rebeliion, and to

fill the pockets of the traitors. The Special Committee of the Rouse will, it is said, report the strongest resolutions condemns tory of Mr. Toroxy's conduct in accepting the resigsations of naval officers in arms against the United States at Pensacola, and after the Department had received information of the surrender of the Navy Yard. There is a decided disposition to impeach him, and but for the shortness of the time before stances, the laws of trade will assert their su- the 4th of March, that course would probably be pursued. His opponents declare that he co-sperat-

ed with the disuniculate, as long as it was safe. The Times correspondent understands that Gov rner Hicks, of Maryland, testified before the House that a C'erk in the Census Bureau, named Gonne nonough, told him that he was meeting nightly with a band of men who were plotting for the se ure of the Capital. It is said that Goldsnonovo now denies having had any authority for such a statement, and his friends say he made it to fright on Gov. Hicks into calling a state convention.

The military force now stationed in Washington onsists of a company of dragoous, three light batteries of artillery, four batteries of artillery, and one of engineers, acting as infantry. Total number about one thousand and twenty-five men. Nearly s many more are expected in a few days.

It is now authoritatively asserted that the Government will never abandon its forts at Tortugas, Baraness, Panascola and Key West or the line of military defences along the western frontier of Texa. All of them are indispensable to the integrity of the Union in a strategic point of view. The ferts are necessary to command the Gulf and protect the trade and commerce in that quarter, and the line of military posts are essential to prevent are all in a part of the state of Texas where the Union sentiment is largely in the ascendant, so that they would have the prompt assistance of a large rolunteer force, at short notice, to aid the regular forces in whatever movement might be found necessary to protect the honor of the flag of the Union. The concentration of a strong naval force in the Gulf, and the withdrawal of Gen Twiges from the command of the Melitary Department of Texas, show that the Administration is fully alive to the importance of the points indicated.

Opinions of the Press.

The Journal of Commerce, which is still pubshed in this city, is greatly concerned for the sucers of its pet project—the disruption of the Union. Though it has not yet lost its confidence in the cunning and capacity of the traitors who have undertaken the formation of a Southern Con-

federacy, it cautiously remarks that The sd prion of a Constitution and the election of ers under it, is an easy matter, and quickly mulished, as we have seen by the proceedings at Managemery. The establishment of a stable grament, which shall be admitted to the family criment, which shall be admitted to the randy of nations as an equal, possessing the right to says are and incepted into x states, and the power to com-nisted respect from other governments, is the work of time, requiring a large measure of whichom and experienced statesmussip.

The eff-hand manner in which this southern con-

spirators have formed their una knowiedged gov ernment, causes the Journal much anxiety, and i is particularly fearful that fore go natious will not ecognize the revolutionary government while the United States ignores its existence. The new south ern confederacy, it declares, has "to encounter difficulties and obstacles of immense magnitude, evideat to every reflecting observer, and especially to every attertive student of history." But the Journal presumes largely upon the peaceful disposition of the Union-men, north and south, when it asks them to surrender every national right and every principle of constitutional government, that the outle n rebels may easily consummate their plan :.

The World notices with satisfaction the quiet and orderly manner in which, according to the provisions of the Constitution, the electoral votes for President and Vice-President were counted and announced in Congress on Wadassday. In reference to the reported design to prevent the counting of the electoral votes, the World says:

Let faction rage as it may, it dares not interfer Let action rage as it may, it dares not interfere with these majestic engoings of the Constitution. The wheels of the government move an, as the stars keep their courses. The truth is, that it is a fearful and an almost impossible thing for solition to plant itself directly in the path of a government armed with run hereal and obsciently severament armed with run hereal and obsciently severament armed with run ordinances and new constitutions are a leasy enough to play at an apper; poiten and primetto flags may readily enough be improvised; and even volunteer militiamen may be encounted and outlet-quick time into unprotected forts and arsenals; but when it comes to an absolute traversing of any of the necessary operations of givenment. senais; our whom it comes to an assume traver of any of the necessary operations of giverna-it is quite a different matter, and no trauson we have yet seen, or shall see, is equal to #.

The World also draws favorable inferences from Mr. Lincoln's specches:

Mr. Lincoun's specches:

The firm and yet conciliatory spirit manifested in Mr. Lincoun's speeches, on his route to the seat of its duty, is adorfably calculated to reassure the public mind, and give success to his endeavors to restore the obtype of patroits o. If Mr. Lincoun is half as nonectas he has the reputation of letter an ong nen who know him, of all parties, and half as expected and a immovable as he has shown himself by his sitence since he was elected, we may expect by mis sitence since he was elected, we may expect by mis alternessince he was elected, will save the ac w drooping to not of the country.

The Times considers that the crisis of the Union The Times considers that the crisis of the Union has passed, and in an article approving of the compromise propositions of Mr. Abans, of Massachusetts, says :

Excepting only the abolitionists and the secondinalists—the extreme of the two sections—we be two but the great body of the American people ordially desire the adoption of a pointy which shall cordially desire the adoption of a pointy which shall not only maintain a Union, but altech to it the Border states, and leave open a door for the return f the states that have seed d. Nor do we believe

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE M. Y. MUR.

Political Intelligence.

have one to reske further provisions for a consolidated and effice was taken no.

Mr. For IVI) effected a resolution that a Committee of three Sensions be appointed to make arrangements for the loauguration of the President elect. Accorded. N. varia, and provide a government for the certified of Davitable.

Mr. Skward (N. Y.) presented a petition from 100 voters of Waterford, N. Y., in favor of the Charmester presonttener; also a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the Tauli of the Mr. Worksen (Minn.) presented petitions from the choreus of Minnesota, asking Congress to enforce the laws, and presented the Constitution and Trans.

Also to keep rivers free and to recapture forts, d against concession or compromise.
Mr. Wilkinson said if the centernan wishes to ne prope of the North and great West, it they are villing to give up their principles at the bidding of norganized band of tractors. Who ever doubted tattic North and West were true to the Union? he S pater from Virginia said that his state has rgamzed war, yet the S-nator from K-ntucky, who sishes to save the Union, has no word of reproach

r these men.
Mr Rios (Minn) said he also received etitions com his state. He thought the people of that state were for a speedy settlement of the difficulties now roubling the country. The petitions were in favor of

the CRITENDEN resolutions, or some cases passes to the question.

Mr CRITERDEN (Ky) presented a large number of petitions from the ettrens of various states in favor of the CRITERDEN resolutions.

A large number of petitions were presented from various sentators, rene in favor of the CRITERDEN resolutions, and some opposed.

Mr Saward (N. Y.) presented the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of New York. the Democratic State Convention of New York. Laid on the table. The subject of the President's message was post-

The subject of the President's message was postponed till Tuesday next.

Mr Deugras (II) presented memorials against
any change in the wavehousing system.

The Tarif bill was taken up.

Mr. Henter (Va) spoke against the bill.

Mr. Sismons (R. I.) repited, defending the
amendments of the Committee. Hs wanted to
klow who was responsible for the condition of the
government? The Senator's party had the power
in both Houses, as d-have left the country bankrupt. He claimed that this tariff, by raising treprice of productions, would be vasily for the benefit
of the laborers and producers in the country. By
the warelousing system, he said, the government
was actually giving credit and losing interest to the
amount of a million of dollars a year.

Executive session. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Mr. MORHIRAD (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a resolution, that WASHINGTON's Farewell Address by read by the Clerk in this hall, on the 22d of F-bruary, and the President and President elect, members of the Catanat, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Sasate, Uniof of the Military, and N-val officers, and the Commissioners of the Pasce Convention, be invited to be present.

The resolution being objected to, was not considered.

sidered.

Mr. Learn (Va.) asked, but falled to obtain leave, to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Trees to report whether the Superlatendent of the Census Bureau has herestore instructed the clerks of that Bureau to make out from the census returns the names of the heads of families, for the purpose of sending them certain political according.

Mr. PEYOR (Va.) obtained leave to introduce the Mr. Phyos (va.) obtained leave to introduce and following as a question of privilege: Whereas, the following statement appeared in the New York Times newspaper:

It is ascertained that, in addition to the other frauds perpetrated by the secesting Members of Gengress, they have taken from the Congressional Library, which is, probably the best in this country, containing may books which cannot be obtained and the secondary of the control o

vanishle character, and which can never be re-placed Scarce'y one of these gentlemen took the trouble to return his broks, but, on the contrary, were very cautious to have them carefully packed Resolved, That a Select Committee of Three be appeared to inquire into the truth of the statement, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, with leave to report at any

time.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Standon, (Obio.) resets a question of privilege, and called attention to the recent of Saturday's debate, as it appeared in the Globe, saying his colleague, (Mr. Cox.) was therein represented as making remarks which were not uttered in this Itali.

making remarks which were not uttered in this Hall.

Mr. Cox, (Ohie,) axplained that the only substantial correction of his remarks were at the request of Mr. Gippennas' encessor, Mr. Huronias Trait gentleman had asked nim, (Mr. Cox.) to atless that gentleman had asked nim, (Mr. Cox.) to atless thin to insert a practically deverding Mr. Gippennas, and requesting him to write one in reply.

Mr. Huronian said that was true.

Mr. Syanton said he was reported as replying to a speece in which this extraord navy paragrapa appeared. It placed thin in a position of having permitted a remark of Mr. Cox to go out without reply. His collisque (Mr. Cox) had shown an extraordinary isste and inclination in raking up. Onto quarrels, and bringing their dirty linen here and washing it in the fire of the House.

Mr. Cox said it came with bad grace from Mr. Francia to straight him under a pretence of a question of privilege, when from the beginning of this Congressional term until now he had been pursued by his ontonents in a personalty vindictive style.

y his organizate in a personally vinductive style which has no parallel in political campaigning. Mr. Huremas said he desired his colleague (Mr. Cox) to insert a sample paragraph about Mr. Gue inser, to which he (Mr. Hutenne) would reply in the same manner by writing. He, however, die he same manuar by wrong. He, however, did at see his colleague's reply. Mr. Whietin (Md) rose to a question of privi-

a reply, ate's smet direct to the Pacific Railread residered until the expiration of the morning bour.

The House struck out, by 95 against 61 that part

of the protosition that the Central Railroad shall go via Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas river. The report of the Committee of Thirty three came Mr. CAMPSELL (Pa) alluded to the present condi-

Mr. Campini. (Pa) alluded to the present condition of affairs. It conciliation fails, they should look the canger in the face, and act as becomes men. If those men who have seved the forts, arrenary, and other public property surrandered them be would hear their complaints, and if well founded, furnish the measures of redress. He argued that our Government is a grand nation of people and not of sistes. It is supreme, and the hereey of sevension can make no impression on reasonable minds. In the seconded states there are men true to the Government at dwho preserve their allique to the Union. Honor and humanity demand that they be protected.

Any other course would sink the Government to perfect the course would sink the Government to perfect the course would sink the Government to perfect the presention, confication and death, is not worthy of that name. There are no grievances which cannot be redressed in the Union. He was withing to do something for Maryland, Kentucky.

wiffing to do something for Maryland, Kentucky Tennesses and other states, and for loyal citizens i Georgis and A'abama, who require assistance argues that Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proposition in effect, was condemded in the last Presidential election, by

was consensing imajority.

The proposition of the Select Committee met his approval. He was in favor of the passage of their resolution, recommending the repeal of the parsonal liberty laws, and of the bill amendatory of the Number of Shara and Figure Slave and of the bill amendatory of the Fugure Slave act.

It was in the power of the Slave states to quiet this agistion by abandoning extreme views, giving up the Critterden measure and other impossibilities, and con busing on the admission of New Mexico as a state in the Union. Should conclibately measures here full, he could advocate the calling of a national convention. As all events, Panasylvania will stand by the Union as it is.

Mr. HOWARD (Much.), from the Sleet Committee of Five, made the following report under the resolution insuncting them to report as to the alleged consultary.

Committee entered upon the investigation under a deep sense of the importance and the in-trinsic difficulty of the inquiry, to prove the exis-tence of a secret organization having for its object resisterce to and the overthrow of the G -vernment. resistence to and the overthrow of the Government, would in the very nature of the case by a difficult task, if such an organization really considered; on the other hand in a time of high excitantial, consequent upon the revolutionary events transpiring all around us, it might well be thought difficult to all-

cit such clear proof as would enable the Committee to pronounce authoristively that no such organization existed, if sometimes they have permitted inquiries and admissed testimony not strictly within the scope of the resolutions, it is to be attributed to their great anxiety to elicit the real facts, and to remove nafounded apprehensions. The extraordinary excitement existing prior to the late Presidential election led disaffected persons of high and low positions, after the result of that election become known, to copulit to either on the question of submittant to **Example Congress Second Second.**

**Example Construction of the Construction of Second Sec Mr. King (N Y) presented the petition of Res Processing the Committee of the Homestead bill.

Mr. Ware foolog presented a petition asking Compress to stand firm by the Constitution and the laws.

The bill to reske further provisions for a consordated and office was taken to.

Mr. For f(V) officed a resolution that a Committee of time Bension be appointed to make arrangements for the loanguration of the President elect. A footid.

Mr. For f(V) officed a resolution that a Committee of time Bension be appointed to make arrangements for the loanguration of the President cloth of the state to which they profess a high dedegree of adeglance. Some of these companies in Baitimore professed to the differential of the state to which they profess a ningle deduct of the state to which they profess a ningle deduct of the state to which they professe a ningle deduct of the state to which they professe a ningle deduct of the state to which they professe a ningle deduct of the state to which they professe a ningle deduct of the state to the definition of the committee on terms, and previous a government for the territory of Davitsh.

Mr. Soward (N Y) presented a petition from 100 of the state of the territory of Davitsh. Y in favor of the Critical and the state of the committee cave falled to discover any satisfact by endeave that they have any purp see whetever, as a mere mob, without the sanction of State authously, to attack the Capital or any cut or professed the petition of the provide any substance that they have any purp see whetever, as a mere mob, without the sanction of State authously, to attack the Capital or any cut or professed the petition of State authously, to attack the Capital or any cut or professed the petition of the provide any cut of the petition of t

The Committee are unanimously of the colaient that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a scoret organization here or elsewice looking to the government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the Capital or any other of the public progery here, or an interruption of any of the functions of the government.

The committee submit herewith all the testiments taken upon the autject, and ask that the same, and the report by the print d, and the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

BRANCH (N. C.) from the same committee Mr. Branch (N. C.) from the same committee pre-inted his views as follows:—That he consists ettirely with the imajority of the committee, that it electromy does not establish the existence of a compiracy, or a purpose en the part of any pirace to saize the public property in the D strict of Celumbia, or to interfere with the regular operations of the government. He thinks it has been established, notwithstanding the difficulty of growing a negative, that no such compiracy does exist either in this district or elsewiere. It appears from the testinger of the feet Gas. Scorr that sayen coma negative, that no such conspiracy does exist either in this district or elewiner. It appears from the tentinony of Lieut Gen. Scort that seven companies of artillery, and one company of Sippers and Miners of the regular army have been ordered here, and are quartered in the city in close vicinity to the Capitol, under the mistaken belief that the public property in the District was or would be in danger, and the Committee being unanimously of the city of the Committee being unanimously of the committee being unanimously of the committee being unanimously of the committee the committee of the public property (axist, the undersigned would sak the passage of the following resolution:—

"That the quartering of troops of the regular army is this District and around the Capitol, when not necessary for their protection from a hestile enemy, and during the assain of Cangress, is impolitic and off-mive, and if permitted, may become destructive of civil iberty. And in the opinion of this House, the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom."

He demands the previous question.

Mr. Howard understood the report made by him to be unanimous. He was not aware that the Committee had the subject matter of the resolution before them. At all events, there had been no opportunity afforded the Committee to vote on it. His did not understand how the gentleman could make a minority report under the circumstucess.

Mr. Banch said that be did not present the resolution as the views of the Committee did not vite on it; but he entertained the hope that all the members of the Committee would vote for it in the House.

The Speaker pre tempore, Mr. Kelloog (Ill.),

The Speaker pre tempore, Mr. Kulloga (Ill.), said that the report of the majority and that of Mr. Branch had been received by common control of the lat-

Mr. Branch had been received by common coasent. He announced that the resolution of the latter was now before the House.

Mr. Branch said, that throughout the deliberations of the committee there had been the utmost courtesy and kindness. Bo far as this investigation was concerned, he was proud to say every member of the committee had exhibited the utmost canior and fairness with no desire to suppress the truth or make appear as truth that which was not so.

Mr. Dawns (Mass) was recognized as entitled to the floor.

Mr. Branch reminded the Chair that he had de-Mr Dawrs wanted to know how, iffthe majority report was unanimously agreed to, there could be mino ity report. Mr. McCLERNAND (Ill.) wanted him to yield the Mr. Dawns replied, that after so much trouble to

t it he could not relinquish it. Mr. Brascu claimed the right to make a person— *xplenation. Mr. Dawns said the reason why the commistee

Mr. Dawis said the reason why the committee had not been able to prove the existence of a conspiracy was because the presence of troops prevented the comprisey from being ripened into fruition, and that the presence of these troops enabled the committee to present a report showing that none now existed. He moved to lay Mr. Baanou's resolution on the table.

Mr. Joux Courans (N Y) obtained the floor on the condition act of by Mr. Dawis that he (Courans) would rense the motion to lay the resolution on the table which the latter nad onade.

Mr. Courans e. at that he depressed as much tion on the table which the latter had made.

Mr. Cochrank a d that he deprecated as much
as Mr. Branch or any other lover of civil and religious fiberty the gashering of an armed force where
the Capital is located and the L-gislature assen-

i and where free speech should not only be tol The evidence showed conclusively that although The evidence showed conclusively that although there was now no organization threatening the District of Columbia and the federal power, yet that at one period of time there was such dunger, and numors and reports attracting the attention of all; and under the proof of these runners precautionary measures were adopted to have a protecting force of inhitis in the District, fir if he remembered right the question put to the leaster of the federal force was, we either reliance should be placed on the results force rather than on the infility, when his reply unitared that in the face of the thretening events it would be more wrise and it under the ran experienced leaster to rely

and indent for an experienced leader to raly on the regular forces in the presence of a mobition on the militia, and these reasons inflicted the Committee.
Mr. Kunker (Md) desired to ask Mr. Cocurane Mr. Kusken (Md) desired to ask Mr. Cocunanz whether Mr. Grow, we offered the resolution instructing the Committee to inque casts the alleged conspiracy, was before that Committee, and whether he are do what authority and information he thought he would bring the subject before the Committee. He (Kusken) was satisfied that the whole inquisition originated with the War Department or with the Lieutenant General of the army, at whose recommendation the military power was assembled here. He believed that the object of the inquisition was to furn ah to the country some plausible pretext for a concentration of the military forces of the nation at the capitol, and to give a color of justification to their action, or else the Governor of Maryland or some other causary had superinduced the movement, because he was the only man who has land or some other emissary had superinduced the movement, because he was the only man who has the audscity or the t-merity to assert that such a

command exists in the state, of which he is the unworthy oble* most state.

Mr. SHERMAN (Oslo) moved to go into committee of the whole on the Post Offi e bill.

Mr. Weseren (Md.) hoped his colleague (Mr. Kursen) would go en, in order that he hight have an opportunity to snower bim. He added, that Gov. Hicks had acted from patriotic motives, and that his conduct was approved by two-thirds of the people of that state. his conduct was approved the resolution, and the question was taken on the resolution, and tabled Yeas 125; nays 35. Adjourned

STATE LEGISLATURE Senate.

Allony, Feb. 14 .- A large number of bills, to incorporate the veterans of the Nation Guard (Seventh Regiment) passed.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved a requestion for a reportem the Long Island Radiosel Company, of all its sitess, stockholders, &c., stating as a reason for fering the resolution that the officers of the roa

resolution of the Assembly, appointing PRANCIS GRANGER Commissioner to Washington, in place of Thurstew WEED, was called up, and, on motion of Mr. Thursan, laid on the table—15 to Mr. Phosens brought in a bill setting apart the

Sace John W. Tunomeson, Dress Dessel, E. G. Spaciding and Joseph Field are appunted a com-mission to lengthen the locks and self-the long locks to the stang or, if the state refuse to purchase them, authorizing them to collect bekage tollen all boats over 100 feet in length, for over twenty

The A-sembly was occupied during the whole seasien in perfecting the appropriation bill, an amordment being proposed to fusert the outstammy appropriation for hospitals.

A long delate ensured.

The vote defeating the bill appropriating one bundred thousand dolars for the relief of the Kanssa sufferers was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Committee of the Whole to be taken up this evening, after the Appropriation bill is empleted.

Mr. Woodstry introduced bills to provide for a

bill is e-mpleted.

Mr. Woonsury introduced bills to provide for a tax on New Yerk cay, to pay each member of the Common Council for 1258 and 1859 twelve hunax on New Yers for 1858 and 1866.
Common Council for 1858 and 1866.
drid dollars a year for services :
To appropriate \$35,000 out of the State TreasTo appropriate \$35,000 out of the State TreasTo appropriate \$35,000 out of the State Treas-To appropriate \$35 000 out of the State Treasury to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York city, for a building, as soon as \$20.000 has been

expended by the trustees.

To legalize the acts of the Common Council of New York, relative to filling up the lots on the south side of 55th street, between 16th and 11th avenues. Mr. Weisers brought in a bill make ug the term of fice of the Coamberlain of New York the same as the Comparoller, and subjecting him to remova-only for malfeasance and by the same orecest as re-quired for the removal of the Comptroller or Corpo-ration Compact.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SEMION

The Karuss appropriation bill was then taken up.
Mr. Ferry proposed an amendment to loan \$10060 to Kansas which, after a long depate, was voted down
The bill was then amended by cutting down the appropriation to \$50,000, and then passed by ayes, \$8, nays, 22. Adjourned at 11 P. M.

Committee Appointed to Meet Mr. Lincoln Buffalo, Fcb. 14 .- Gov. Morgan has detailed Commissary General WELGH, Adjutant General REED, Inspector General Jackson, Quarter Maste General VAN VECUTEN and Golonel MORGAN Aid de-Camp, to meet Mr. Lincoln here and escort him to Albany. Gen. Which arrived here today in ad

From Washington. DR. LEVERETT BRADLEY, of New York, the inventor and parents of important importantiate in telegraphing, is now here to oppose any special legislation extending the Monar patent, claiming that it would have the effect of preventing the public from enjoying the advantages of improvements. from enjoying the advantages of improvements which would reduce too cost of telegraphing fifty per centum on the present rates and increase the ficilities of transmitting nature to four fold the amount now sent, and on the ground that any extension would, while injuring the gublic, only beatents company which has a monopoly. The minorial for the Mark extension, will be opposed by a complex negronals. The Appropriation bills have been reported, with

Tre Peace Conference Committee, is still engaged pon a plan of coordistion.
Several states having second disince Mr. McKsan's
ill to close the ports of South Carolina, was introinced, John Cochrane, of the Committee, to which was referred, has reported a bill applicable to all

Movements of Mr. Lincola.

Movements of Mr. Lincols.

Steubenville, Feb. 11.—On the arrival of the party here Mr. Lincols was welcomed by Judge LLOYD. Mr. Lincols was welcomed by Judge LLOYD. Mr. Lincols responded briefly. He said:

"I fear that the great confidence placed in my shiftly is unfounded. Indeed I an sure it is. Excompassed by wast difficulties as I am, nathing shall be wanting on my part if sustained by the American people and God. I believe the deviction to the Constitution is equally great on both sides of the river. It is only the different understanding of that instrument that causes difficulty. The only dispute is, "what are their rights?" If the majority should not rule, who should be the judge? Where is such a judge to be found? We should all be bound by the majority of the American people. If not, then the minority must control. Would that be right? Would it be just or generous? Assuredly not. He reiterated the majority should rule. If he (Lincoln) adorsed a wrong policy the opportunity to cendemn him would occur in four years time. Then I can be turned out, and a better man with better views put in my place."

The Virginia State Convention. The Virginia Sante Convention.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 14.—The State Convention is now in session. The day has been devoted to completing an organization.

The credestials of the Commissioners, John S. Preston, of South Carolina; Fellow Arnemann, of Mississippi; and H S Berging, of Georgia, were received, and a committee appointed to invite them to seats and notify them of their readiness to receive communications. Adjourned.

Movements of the President of the Sout Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 14.—Hon. JEFFER-son Davis, the President of the Southern Confede-racy, will leave Jackson. Mississippi, this evening for this city. He comes via Chattancoga and Atlan-ta. His inauguration takes place on Monday next.

General Telegraph.

Receding of the Freshet. Albany, February 14 .- During the night the water f-li seventeen inches, but it is still high. The weather last night was frosty, and the probabilities Albany, Feb 14-7 P. M.—The river is falling rapidly. The New York Central Railroad Ca, will deliver down freight across the river tomorrow.

Loss of the Brig James Madlson Charleston, Feb. 14—CHARLES G. Morro-mate of the brig James Madison, was picked up-sea clinging to a spar, and brought to this cit The body of the captain was found on Hiawai

Death of Judge Whitney. Binghampton, Feb. 14.—The Hon. Vincent Whirmer, formerly a member of the Assembly and Judge of the Court of Common Pless, died here at

Kansas Relief.

The S-nate of the Wisconsin Legislature has ap-propriated the sum of \$5000 to be seat to General MEROY, in Kansas, for the relief of the destitute. The bill stipulates that General Pomenor is to report the manner of the disbursement to the Governor of that state. Considering that the state has al ready sent munificent contributions of grain, the

appropriation named is a noble act. Forty thousand people are on the verge of starva ion, and almost as destitute of clothing as of food Hundreds of families, well supplied in the fall. have divided with their poorer neighbors till are alike destitute.

Whole families have died from hunger, nebreness and cold, and if relief is not continued, sud deaths will be fearfully multiplied. Crain and provisions are freely given by the

Western states, but New York must furnish money secks and transportation. Ten thousand dollars per week is needed to place this food and clothing within the reach of the

stativing sufferers. Legislative aid can only be expected to provide eed, we cat, corn, &c , for which the sum of \$200,- by these scraps. Recently, a little boy, some seven 000 is required. If this amount is raised, and the people provided with seed, Kansas will, next season, be perfectly self-sustaining. Gov. MEDARY, late of Kausas, says that good crops are sure to come rext season, judging from the plentiful shows out there this winter. Kansas will thereby be able to assume a very prosperous career.

Send contributions of money to John E. Will.IAMS. M-tropolitan Bank, N. Y.

Washington Territory

d'es of clothing to room No. 25, Cooper

We have received a copy of the annual message of Gov. McGrtt, of Washington Territory. It is a well written document, making a psimphlet of sixteen pages. We extract the following paragraphs, descriptive of the growth and resources of the Territory:— But a few years have clapsed—not more than nine

But a few years have elspsed—not more than nine year—since the laterior of our Territory was known only to the trapper and the tourest. Although unrivaired in the magnificense of its scenery, it was believed to be also that mine bitstable, and valueless for the run poses of agriculture.

If we great has been the change; our inhabitants are new numbered by thousands. In proportion to area, Washington Territory, west of the Cascedan countains, contains as much good arable land as any other position of our country west of the Mascouri river. The soil is of remarkable fertility, and all the censels, fruits and vegetables, common to a temperate chimate thrive well. In no other portion of the country can stock raising and wool growing be so por fitably followed. As a lumbering region the shores of Paget Sund are known throughout the world. Our fisheries are too best on the Pacific coast, as a coal of superior quality is found in great

ast, an a coal of superior quality is found in grea In addition to these inexhaustible sources which, the territory is known to be rich in the pre-ious metals. During list summer new gold dig-rings have been commenced on the Wonstelse and Preswater rivers, tributuries of the Columbia, and the vall-y of the S to than seen and Okanagan d from the report of the different surveying and one colog parties, there can be no though of the exerce of gold in loge quantities, on all the rivers distribute. East of the Case its mountains. Traces gold have also been found along the route of the et Button and Walla Watta rout, on the Big acknet river, and Flint and Banatze creeks.

TWO HIGHWAYMEN TRIED TO STOP OLIVER Scottend, near Stamford, Ct., on Wednesday night, but his borse ran away. The same rascals essayed the same game on Strumen Newman, a few minutes afterwards; he jumped ut of his wagon, and gave both a severe pum-

New Way to Patronize Home Hadastry

From the Augusta (Ga.) Dupatch.

Mr. Editor:—Some days since a member of a distinguished family in South Carolina called at a furnishing store in our city, and asked for a Georgia-made stove, as he was done patronising the d—d Yankees. He was told that they had a first rate article, pointing to the Victor, made in this city. On examination, he peinted to another, and on being told that it was made in Albany, N. Y., he remarked:—"I suppose you have paid for it:" and took it, in preference to the Southern-made artook it, in preference to the Southern-made ar-ticle, at the same price. This is a new way to encourage Southern enterprise. Victor.

CITY NEWS.

CARICATURES ON SECESSION .- In almost every street may be seen caricatures on the present aricatures represents South Carolina as a jackass striving in vain to break the rein which furtens it to the post of "Union," while the Palmette flag waves proudly from its e'evated tail. Another represents s cannon, supposed to be loaded, Gov. Pickens standing directly before the muzzle, with a lighted natch in his hand, while President BUCHANAN with hands upraised stands behind the gua. Fort Sumter appears in the distance. Pickens exclaims, "If you don't surrender that fort at ence I'll be blowed if I don't fire."-Buchanan imploringly, "On don't, Mr. Pickens, dan't fire until I'm out o office." It's perfectly evident that if Pickess would fire, he would certainly "be blowed." In a third of these pictures South Carolina, as a man with a Palmetto flag in his hand and pounted on a hog, is leading the other secceding states, mounted on donkeys to a

precipice, directly in front of which waves cean are rolling and breaking on the face of the siff. Georgia alone deviates from the path pursued by the others, but both ways lend to the breakers. A fourth of these satirical pictures places negro as the base of a huge pyramid of cotto: bales, each marked "Violence," "Injustice, Cruelty," "Treachery," "Secession," "Disunton, etc. A planter is vigorously using the lash on the farkey's projecting posteriors, and exclaiming,

An ingenious taxidermist has exposed in his window a group of two monkeys one caught it the ect of severing the cord which binds the North and South, and grovelling to the earth in conscious guilt, while the other stands threateningly over him with an upraised club, a lorned with the stars

A comic monthly paper, in the poster announcing the publication of its edition for next month, has a representation of Buchanan as an eld woman of mournful "phiz," and wearing a night-cap, while e derneath is the suggestive word of double mean ing, "March !"

Uncle Sam, as a Yankee, is represented in an other caricature as leaning over the globe, and with outstretched arms clasping together all the

A SECOND JACK SHEFFARD .- A boy of

bout eighteen years of age, is at present confined in the Tombs, on a charge of burglary, whose his tory bids fair to rival that of the notorious Jack SHEPPARD; indeed he is said to have uttered a deermination to be as great a man as that worthy-His real name is John Mahoner, but he has been known at various times as THOMAS McCARTY .-EMERSON, and JOHN DIGNON.... Under the latter nam he is at present confined _Some three years since he escaped from the 17th Ward Station house: in the beginning of 1858, he was lodged in the Wnite street, House of Detention, as a witness in a case of receiving stolen goods. From here he managed to escape during the confusion consequent upon his firing the beds in his room. In February, '53, he was placed in the Tombs on a charge of grard la ceny, and his escape from this strong house in the April following, was one of his greatest exploits. He was confined in the Boy's Prison, the windows of which front Pranklin street, and his cell being close to the stove he first angled to him by means of a noosed string, a heavy poker with which he tried to pry off the door of his cell. Failing in this, he managed to pass his band and arm through a narrow apperture in the door, and with a nat! he had found picked the padlock which fastened it, and was at nce enabled to enter the hall. Here he found a rowber, with which he attempted to pry off the bars of the window, and, not succeeding in this, owded his body between them through an sper ure of only six inches in width. He was followed y five other boys, and this desperate escape was effected at five o'clock in the afternoon. All his ompanions were retaken, but he managed to escape to Jersey, and a few days afterwards was grand larceny. Mr. Surroy, keeper of the Tombs. ent over to claim him as a fugitive, but for some resson he was not given up. The keeper of Bergen

would lose no apportunity to escape; but the very next day the keeper left the keys lying on a bench. and the boy disappeared. A week or two afterward he was again caught in this city, taken back to Bergen, and sentenced for a term of one year which he served. Close upon his liberation followed his return to this city, and the arrest which has placed him in his present lodgings. He wears the most innocent cast of countenance and is rather a good looking boy. His picture is in the Rogue's Gallery, though he has changed very much since it was taken. In the police records, he is described as "height 4 feet 9 inches, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, slim, 18 years, U. S." He always promises to go to sea if he can only get off on each occasion of his arrest, (but never goes) and this "consummation deoutly to be wished" he now offers and pretends to

STREET CHILDREN .- NEW YORK, 14TH FEB.

hope for.

jail was warned to take good care of him as he

1861 .- To the Editor of the Sun :- Would that the enevolent efforts of the Fourth Ward Mission, the interesting anniversary of which, in today's Sun, shows what is doing to reclaim the waifs of society, had no back front-no dark shadow. Fulton street, from Broadway to the Sun office, alone supports a full dezen of street children, who beg, and peddle inutilitier, and who are more than fed by the entinghouse scraps; I say more than fed, because in more than one case, that has come to my knowledge, not only the pare its but boarders have been supported years old, with more truth than business smartness, in answer to my enquiry, ', How many boarders has your mother got?" replied "four." One of the smartest of this little gang of incipient vice, which will, in time, grow crop, to be harvested in our jails, hospitals and workhouses, is a bright-eyed, intelligent, meck-modest, undersized little girl of 12; according to her own statements, at different times, sewing shirts; both parents are down in bed with fever, or sold, or rheumstism-and half a dozen other lies, told with such charming naivele, that half the world would be deceived. Fulton street is her and her smaller brother's home, store, school and playground. These children, when they want o get up an excitement, and a rich barvest, go barefoot, especially in biting weather; their parents are able-bodied people; twice have I obtained the offer of a respectable and kind home for this girl, and have been twice refused, on her consultation with her dissolute parents.the daily mendicant harvest was too profitable to loss. Benevolent societies here are kelpless; but if the police arrested the children and their parents, sending the first to the work house and the last to the Pen tentiary, a stop would at once be put to this crime nursery.

A FULTON ST MAN. FIRE IN EIGHTH STREET .-- About half past twelve o'clock, yesterday noon, a fire occured en the fourth floor of the building No. 277 Eighth st. caused by couldren playing with matches; damage \$10; no insurance.

THE GEORGIA MUSKETS AGAIN .- The ter cases of muskets, about which so much has been said, intended for Georgia, and seized by the police sometime since, have been replevined by H. B. CROMWELL & Co. It is rumored that they will be restored to the complainants today.

The ammunition seized by the police on Wednes day last, when about to be shipped to the Georgia revolutionists, will not be replevined, because, as is said, the legal proceedings would be likely to cost as much as the articles are worth.

RAID ON STREET PEDDLARS,-The police are rresting all street venders and taking them to the ombs, where a fine of \$1 is imposed.

The Largest Wholesnie Store in the World Meers. CLAPLIN, MRLLEN & Co. have just open heir magnificant new building on West Broadwa reh and Worth streets, which now ranks as argest occupied by any one firm of wholesale di roods dealers in the world. It presents a front three hurdred and seventy-five feet on Worth tre with a depth of eighty feet on each of the other streets. The height is five stories, with basem and sub-cellar, the basement opening on a leve with West Broadway, thus adding to this stor another front, A private street, twenty feet width, rans through the rear of the building. Here goods being sent away are taken by carts or dray rom either one of three hoistways which extend to the entire beight of the building, and are used t convey from story to story, or to the stree boxes of goods, when they are received, first passed into sub-cellar or basement b

three slides from the pavement of Worth street. Entering at the Worth street doors of the first floor we find ourselves in a great hall, open the entir ength and width of the building as is each of the other stories. On this floor are all varieties w prints, delaines and domestic goods. The sample com and racking department are also allowed a portion of this story. Ascending to the second floor we discover an

mmense stock of linens, shawls, silks and c'oshs. On the third floor is the most extensive hosiery department in the United States. It occupies the entire width of the room for an extent of over onquality and style. Next is the embroidery departs nent extending fifty feet farther down this immense kall, and the remaining space is devoted to

The fourth story is sacred to the boot and shee rade in all its branches, and here clerks and alesmen are employed who are particula-"posted" on it, and not expected to know anythis f the business of the other departments. To same plan is observed throughout the entire

e tablishment. The fifth floor is filled with unopened goods The private and public offices of the firm and the salesmen's offices are on a portion of the second

In the basement are the two steam engines used to work the hoistways, the boilers being under the private street before mentioned. An immense iro safe, built by IMOSETS, STEARNS & MARVIN, and said to be the largest in New York, is also here. Two other safes of smaller size, furnished by the same firm, are also in other portions of the build-

The subcellar is devoted to unopened goods, which also fill a considerable portion of the basement. The firm of CLAPLIN, MELLEN & Co., occupying this immense bui'ding, started in business in this city about seventeen years ago, on a capital of less than \$50,000, and were known as the pioneers of the "short term" trade. They have borne an unspotted reputation as business men, and today the firm is worth near \$4,000,000. The stock at proin their house is valued at about \$3,000,000, and their sales for last year were over \$12,000,000. With their present accommodations they could have sold at least three millions more. This amount of business is unequalled by any house either in Europe or this country, except the house of Mozakson, Dullow & Co., London (which has been established for a century), whose sales last year were

pear two and a half million pounds sterling. A T. STEWART & Co., of this city, reached last year the amount of \$3,000,000 in their sales; but only three or four other houses have sold half that

Mours. CLAFLIN, MILLEN & Co., bave just completed a building which, with the ground, has cost no less than \$700,000. Yet, they have not followed be example of many houses in the trade in cutting down the salaries or number of their employees on ecount of hard times. The number of their clerks and salesmen is about 200, and a force of ferty porters is employed in the building. This firm effexed sales last week to the amount of \$190,000; and while thousands of dollars worth of foreign goods are lodged in bonded warehouses by other chants, to whom they are consigned, Mesurs. CLAF-IN, MELLEN & Co. take out all they receive and make their stock as perfect, even in these so-called "dull times," as if the prospects for trade were

SALE OF THE FIFTH WARD HOTEL AND OTHER REAL ESTATE.-An auction sale took place on Tuesday, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the Fifth Ward Hotel and other property belonging to the "Riley" estate, in the same ward. The ho-tel, corner of West Broadway and Franklin street, was struck off for \$25,000, to Mr. John Kens. A Beach streets, brought \$14,500, and another, at the

corner of West Broadway and Walker streets, 24 by 67, brought \$15,700, ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN IN-STITUTE .The annual election of officers of the American Institute, for the ensuing year, was held yesterday in the rooms of the Institute, in the Coop er Union building. The pol's were open from a until 7 o'clock P. M. The Inspectors were Mesers. N. B. MOUNTFORD, J. B. BENBAL and J. M. AVERN. The whole number of votes cast, was 256; and of

these the following ticket received a majority of over 200 :-For President_WM. HALL. For Vice-Presidents_ JOHN GRAY, DUDLEY S. GREG BY, WM. HIBBARD. For Recording Secretary... HENRY MRIGS. For Corresponding Secretary and Agent THOS. MCELRATH. For Tregeurer_Benkburt Lawis, Jr. For Finance Committee S. R. Comstock, PRIKE H. TITUS, JOHN M. REED. THOS. M. ADBIANCE, WM. S. SLOCOM. The President, Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and the Treasurer, to-

gether form a Board of Trustees. THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT .- On request of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, Mr. DEVLIE, the present City Chamberlain, advanced them the sum \$100,000. They had exhausted completely the appropriations for the past year, and but for this etion of Mr. DEVILIN, the Commissioners would have been unable to provide for the poor.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN .- There was no quo-

For City News, see Third Page

PIRROYS
PATENT SULFRUR AND MEDICATED
VAPAR BATHS,
102 FULTON ST. NEW YORK.
and No. 5 WILLOUGHBY ST., BROOKLYR. These Baths have been in successful operation for 18 years, and have given universal satisfaction. These Baths are useful because they

1. Equalize the circulation of the blood.

2. Re-stablish insensible perspiration.

3. Diminish nervous irritability.

4. Cure all diseases of the *kin.

7. Remove all effects of free use of mercury.

6. Give tone to the digestive organs.

7. Overcome swellings and obstruction.

8. Care a common color, preven and agus, superalass, sale there, and many other diseases.

R. F. HIBBARDS WILD CHERRY BITTERS. Better than the best—purer than the purest—made from the best materials—always useful—especially to weak enfeebled persons, and persons recovering from weak unfeebled persons, and persons recovering from diseases making slow process.

Thy THE WILD CERRY BILTERS.

We would recommend all who are sulficted with low of appetite, faintness, pain in the cheet, or the lassitude incident to the spring seases, to take R. P. Hilb-BARIPS Wind therry litters. It is naturely own romedy; it cannot fail to benefit the invalid, and we wish we had a trumper's voice to tell all the afflicted where they can find his unrivated piances. But as numerous frauds have been practiced of late, and as no other with cherry bitters is "just as good," (ask your pixelician, as overy doctor knews this Bitters is purer than most part wines), be sure you purchase the only sensitive Wild Cherry bitters of R. P. HIBBARI), 102 Fulkos et, N. Y., and J. W. HAYES, 175 Fulton et, Brooklyn.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL. GROVER & BAKER.B
CELEBEATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
\$40 and upwards 496 Broadway, N. Y.

DURING THE CONFLAGRATION OF CANTON DURING THE CONFLAGRATION OF CANTON caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman Dr. J. C. Ayres, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Catherite Pills, for China.) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnit, from the less of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Blick to it Dector; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on Iracis that are very barren.—Reformer, Trenton, N. J.

How to Rise in the World.—Young Mr.S. to incure success, should be temporate, active, course-ous, prompt, careful, perseverine, homorable, homatic respectful, senerous, and should generally "Know Themselves." Phrenologh feaches self-kno riedge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the module operandi of rising in the world. Practical intructions given by Fowley & Wells, 398 Broadway.